

limits to 200-mile exclusive economic zones in the near future. It therefore seems likely that countries (such as the Soviet Union) which harvest the majority of their fisheries catch off foreign shores will be forced to cut back fishing operations in those areas. However, the Polish shipbuilding industry, which

has sold fishing vessels to the Soviet Ministry of fisheries since the 1950's, requires a constant flow of new orders to remain profitable. Polish sources have indicated that this new \$250 million order, coupled with orders for new "supertrawlers" and tuna purse seiners, will provide future investment

funds for the Polish shipbuilding industry. According to Jerzy Hinc, Export Director of the Centromor Polish Vessel Import/Export Company, the orders will not only earn foreign currency, but also "create prospects for our (Polish) shipbuilding industry till the end of the century."

Publications

Foreign Fisheries Articles Translated

Listed below are abstracts of articles on foreign fisheries recently translated by the Language Services Division, Office of International Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA. Copies of the full translations are available from the Language Services Division, F43, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, DC 20235.

"Whither 'Ethnic Purity'?" Under this title, an article in *Suisan Shimbun*, No. 3705, 17 March 1976, reports that an unidentified Japanese trading company is arranging for the chartering of Korean shrimp trawlers in Surinam. The Surinam-Japanese company SUJAFI is currently operating 50 shrimping vessels. Five of these vessels are Korean trawlers chartered by SUJAFI through the unnamed Japanese trading firm. SUJAFI reportedly wishes to charter 15 more Korean vessels. More than 80 Korean fishing vessels are in operation on the shrimping grounds off Surinam. The same trading firm arranged for 39 of these 80 vessels to fish there. The writer of the article finds these activities of the trading firm difficult to reconcile with the diminishing role confronting Japanese fishing companies in Surinam. (Translator's comments: The Japanese fishing industry is very sensitive about the Korean inroads into distant water

fisheries. The frank tone of the article is interesting, because *Suisan Shuho* is an official publication of the Japan Fisheries Association. The Association president will be the chief negotiator in the forthcoming U.S.-Japan fisheries bilateral talks.)

"Japanese Albacore Prices Soar." According to an article in *Asahi Shimbun*, No. 32501, 19 June 1976, wholesale albacore prices at the tuna-landing port of Yaizu are soaring this season. The average price as of the end of May was 380 yen/kg (US\$1.27/kg), which was about twice as much as the average price for the same period last year. This sudden price increase has been attributed to frantic albacore buying at Yaizu by several American canners. The article states that the race to obtain albacore for canning has been spurred by the ban on tuna fishing in the 200-mile economic zone just imposed by Mexico.

"A 4.5 Million Metric Ton Decrease in Fish Catches." According to an article in *Suisan Shimbun*, No. 3710, 31 March 1976, the annual Japanese catches would decrease by about 4.5 million metric tons if all coastal nations of the world established 200-mile economic zones. Out of this total, the eleven largest fishing companies of Japan would suffer about a 2.4 million

metric ton decrease, while the small to medium-sized fishing companies would suffer a 2.1 million metric ton decrease. The latter figure is broken down in the following table:

Offshore trawling (single vessel)	463,900
Offshore trawling (pair)	2,400
Northern Seas (East and West)	927,700
Shrimp trawling (South America)	194,400
Large and medium-size purse seining (single)	145,600
(pair)	—
Salmon drift netting	11,700
Salmon longlining	1,400
Salmon mothership fleet	19,100
Crab (northern, tanner)	3,500
Gill netting	22,600
Crab mothership	16,400
Northern Seas longlining and gill netting	29,800
Tuna (incl. skipjack)	266,700
Total	2,108,800

Fishery Hygiene Booklet Noted

"Fish and Shellfish Hygiene," published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, is the report of a World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Committee on Fish and Shellfish Hygiene convened cooperatively with FAO in September 1973.

The 62-page booklet briefly reviews principal human diseases associated with fish and shellfish and current public health problems related to their production, processing, and distribution. Diseases caused by living organisms are better covered than those caused by biotoxins or chemical pollutants. Some environmental factors are briefly discussed, as are scientific and administrative aspects of hygiene problems. Appendices include characteristics of principal parasitic fish- and shellfish-born diseases in man and a selected bibliography. The volume is available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016 at \$2.50 per copy.

Recent reductions in the number of Surinam-based Japanese fishing vessels.					
Companies	From	To	Companies	From	To
Nisshin Co.	28	23	Zen Sake Ren	6	6
Shinyo	18	13	Guyana Suisan	5	(To Nisshin) (Moved to other bases)
Hokoky Kagawa	8	3	Nippon Enyo	8	
	8	3	Nippon Kyodo	8	(To Brazil Taiyo)
Nambe Ebi Seiwa	(8)	(Bankrupted)	Hakodate	8	8
	5	(all Korean crew)	Yutaka	13	13
			Total	123	69